

INTELLOFAX 21

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## More Information on "Occupation" Children

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Reports from Europe place the number of "occupation" children born out-of-wedlock, whose "G.I." fathers have not acknowledged their paternity, at 94,000 in the West German Federal Republic. Of these, 3,093 are said to show marked negroid features. The number of children still in the care of mothers out-of-wedlock as a result of the presence of foreign troops in Britain during World War II is estimated to be 70,000.<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to note that the figure for Japan was estimated at first to be 200,000, but that the latest official figure published by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare is 5,013.<sup>2</sup>

### Information Available on Number of Births of Such Children in Japan

The Welfare Ministry's survey was made by circularizing 5,443 Japanese obstetricians and 38,872 midwives through the distribution of 37,129 questionnaires in which they were asked to give particulars of all the children of mixed ancestry whom they recalled delivering into the world since 1945. Completed questionnaires were received from 45 of Japan's 46 prefectures, and numbered 28,723, or about 77% of the questionnaires sent out. Detailed figures are given in Table I. The Welfare Ministry points out that the total of 5,013 does not include those children born in non-Japanese hospitals or those who have emigrated. Regarding this latter point, over 11,000 U.S. servicemen registered their marriages to Japanese women at the U.S. Consulate between July, 1947, and the present.<sup>3</sup> The children of all these marriages either have gone with their parents to the homelands of their fathers, or are remaining in Japan while their fathers complete their period of military duty here. In spite of the assertion that the number of births reported by doctors and midwives in Table I does not include children who have emigrated, it is a well-known fact that many of the marriages

1. Translation of speech made by Bundestag Member, Frau Dr. Rehling, March 12, 1952.
2. Japanese Ministry of Welfare Report released December 24, 1952.
3. Statement by U.S. Consul General, Tokyo, December 24, 1952.

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TABLE I  
NUMBER, SEX, COLOR, AND AGE IF STILL LIVING, OF CHILDREN  
DELIVERED BY JAPANESE OBSTETRICIANS OR MIDWIVES SINCE  
1945, WHOSE MOTHERS WERE JAPANESE AND WHOSE  
FATHERS WERE FOREIGN SERVICEMEN OR FOREIGN  
CIVILIANS ATTACHED TO ARMED FORCES

| Age if still<br>living as of<br>April 1, 1952 | Sex    | White | Black | No distinction | TOTAL |
|---|--------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Under 1 year                                  | Male   | 426   | 58    | 14             | 498   |
|   | Female | 442   | 53    | 7              | 502   |
|   | Total  | 868   | 111   | 21             | 1,000 |
| Under 2 years                                 | Male   | 575   | 80    | 24             | 679   |
|   | Female | 436   | 77    | 12             | 525   |
|   | Total  | 1,011 | 157   | 36             | 1,204 |
| Under 3 years                                 | Male   | 484   | 78    | 5              | 567   |
|   | Female | 444   | 78    | 9              | 531   |
|   | Total  | 928   | 156   | 14             | 1,098 |
| Under 4 years                                 | Male   | 321   | 60    | 2              | 383   |
|   | Female | 313   | 69    | 6              | 388   |
|   | Total  | 634   | 129   | 8              | 771   |
| Under 5 years                                 | Male   | 210   | 43    | 4              | 257   |
|   | Female | 193   | 43    | 2              | 238   |
|   | Total  | 403   | 86    | 6              | 495   |
| Under 6 years                                 | Male   | 162   | 32    | 3              | 197   |
|   | Female | 98    | 26    | 2              | 126   |
|   | Total  | 260   | 58    | 5              | 323   |
| Under 7 years                                 | Male   | 39    | 9     |                | 48    |
|   | Female | 54    | 6     | 3              | 63    |
|   | Total  | 93    | 15    | 3              | 111   |
| Age not given                                 | Male   | 5     | 1     |                | 6     |
|   | Female | 3     | 1     | 1              | 5     |
|   | Total  | 8     | 2     | 1              | 11    |
| TOTAL   | Male   | 2,222 | 361   | 52             | 2,635 |
|   | Female | 1,983 | 353   | 42             | 2,378 |
| GRAND   | TOTALS | 4,205 | 714   | 94             | 5,013 |

Date: December 23, 1952.

Source: Japanese Ministry of Welfare.

Comments: This survey is based upon the records and recollections of Japanese obstetricians and midwives as to the number of such children which they delivered, during the period from the end of the war until August 31, 1952.

It would seem reasonable to assume that the smallness of numbers reported for the immediate postwar years may be due to the vagueness of records and memories of that time.

ultimately registered with Consular authorities had already been blessed with children. Such marriages had been conducted largely according to native Japanese rites, because the military authorities had been unable to authorize consular marriages for lack of legislation which would assure that the wives would be admitted as immigrants into the United States. The lack of military permission did not deter many servicemen from contracting marriages other than consular marriages, and it is reasonable to assume that many of the children resulting from these marriages were delivered by Japanese doctors and midwives, because of ineligibility for military hospitalization as dependents.

### Fatherless Children of Mixed Parentage Still Living in Japan

As for the number of children of mixed parentage born since 1945 who are actually living in Japan without the benefit of a legal father, there are 482 such children in the care of Japanese child welfare institutions, and about 3,000 being cared for by their mothers, or by relatives, or by legal or illegal foster-parents.<sup>4</sup>

Japanese child welfare institutions are divided into those which care for infants up to their fourth birthday (*nyuji-in*), and those which care for children between the ages of 4 and 18 (*yogo-shisetsu*). There are 128 public child welfare institutions, of which 36 are *nyuji-in*, and 92 are *yogo-shisetsu*; there are 415 private institutions, of which 84 are *nyuji-in* and 331 are *yogo-shisetsu*.<sup>5</sup>

The Ministry of Welfare surveyed all public and private child welfare institutions to learn the number of children of mixed parentage in the care of such institutions. The results of this survey are shown in Table II.

TABLE II  
NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MIXED PARENTAGE IN CARE  
OF JAPANESE CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

| Color of Skin | Number in Infant-caring Institutions | Number in Child-Caring Institutions | Total |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| White         | 87                                   | 287                                 | 374   |
| Black         | 40                                   | 68                                  | 108   |

Date: March 31, 1952.

Source: Japanese Ministry of Welfare.

The children listed in Table II were found in the care of 34 of Japan's 120

4. Survey by National Social Welfare Council of Japan, December, 1952.

5. Japanese Ministry of Welfare report, January 1, 1950.

**TABLE III**  
**DISTRIBUTION BY PREFECTURES, SEX, COLOR, SCHOOL-AGE STATUS, AND**  
**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS OF POSTWAR HALF-JAPANESE NOW**  
**LIVING OUTSIDE OF ORPHANAGES IN JAPAN**

| Prefecture | Sex          |     |           | Color |      |          | School-Age |       | P.A. Status |            | TOTAL |
|------------|--------------|-----|-----------|-------|------|----------|------------|-------|-------------|------------|-------|
|            | M.           | F.  | Not Noted | Bl.   | Wh.  | Other ** | Of age     | Under | Rec'vg.     | Not Rec'vg |       |
| HOKKAIDO   | 29           | 44  | 3         | 2     | 74   | —        | —          | 76    | 4           | 72         | 76    |
| AOMORI     | 8            | 8   | —         | —     | 16   | —        | —          | 16    | 1           | 15         | 16    |
| IWATE      | 12           | 4   | —         | —     | 16   | —        | —          | 16    | 1           | 15         | 16    |
| MIYAGI     | 43           | 42  | —         | 14    | 71   | —        | —          | 85    | 3           | 82         | 85    |
| AKITA      | 3            | 2   | —         | —     | 5    | —        | —          | 5     | 2           | 3          | 5     |
| YAMAGATA   | 8            | 8   | —         | —     | 16   | —        | —          | 16    | —           | 16         | 16    |
| FUKUSHIMA  | 6            | 10  | —         | 1     | 12   | 3        | —          | 16    | 4           | 12         | 16    |
| IBARAGI    | 4            | 4   | —         | —     | 8    | —        | —          | 8     | 1           | 7          | 8     |
| TOCHIGI    | 0            | 0   | 0         | 0     | 0    | 0        | 0          | 0     | 0           | 0          | 0     |
| GUMMA      | 13           | 9   | —         | —     | 22   | —        | 1          | 21    | 3           | 19         | 22    |
| SAITAMA    | 41           | 56  | —         | 8     | 89   | —        | —          | 97    | —           | 97         | 97    |
| CHIBA      | 6            | 6   | —         | 1     | 11   | —        | —          | 12    | —           | 12         | 12    |
| TOKYO      | Not Reported |     |           |       |      |          |            |       |             |            |       |
| KANAGAWA   | 264          | 269 | 20        | 123   | 410  | 20       | —          | 553   | 10          | 543        | 553   |
| NIIGATA    | 5            | 6   | —         | —     | 10   | 1        | 1          | 10    | 1           | 10         | 11    |
| TOYAMA     | —            | 1   | —         | —     | 1    | —        | —          | 1     | —           | 1          | 1     |
| ISHIKAWA   | 3            | 3   | —         | —     | 6    | —        | —          | 6     | —           | 6          | 6     |
| FUKUI      | 2            | 2   | —         | 1     | 3    | —        | —          | 4     | —           | 4          | 4     |
| YAMANASHI  | 6            | 4   | —         | 1     | 9    | —        | 2          | 8     | —           | 10         | 10    |
| NAGANO     | —            | 2   | —         | —     | 2    | —        | —          | 2     | —           | 2          | 2     |
| GIFU       | Not Reported |     |           |       |      |          |            |       |             |            |       |
| SHIZUOKA   | 5            | 9   | —         | 4     | 10   | —        | —          | 14    | —           | 14         | 14    |
| AICHI      | 56           | 36  | —         | 16    | 76   | —        | 3          | 89    | 3           | 89         | 92    |
| MIE        | 0            | 0   | 0         | 0     | 0    | 0        | 0          | 0     | 0           | 0          | 0     |
| SHIGA      | 7            | 11  | —         | —     | 18   | —        | —          | 18    | —           | 18         | 18    |
| KYOTO      | 6            | 9   | —         | —     | 15   | —        | —          | 15    | 1           | 14         | 15    |
| OSAKA      | 106          | 56  | —         | 18    | 144  | —        | —          | 162   | 3           | 159        | 162   |
| HYOGO      | 26           | 31  | —         | 22    | 34   | 1        | 1          | 56    | 5           | 52         | 57    |
| NARA       | 9            | 9   | —         | 6     | 12   | —        | —          | 18    | 3           | 15         | 18    |
| WAKAYAMA   | Not Reported |     |           |       |      |          |            |       |             |            |       |
| TOTTORI    | 2            | 3   | —         | 1     | 4    | —        | —          | 5     | —           | 5          | 5     |
| SHIMANE    | 4            | —   | —         | 3     | 1    | —        | —          | 4     | 1           | 3          | 4     |
| OKAYAMA    | 4            | 2   | —         | 5     | 1    | —        | —          | 6     | 1           | 5          | 6     |
| HIROSHIMA  | 3            | 4   | —         | 2     | 5    | —        | —          | 7     | 1           | 6          | 7     |
| YAMAGUCHI  | 8            | 9   | —         | 1     | 16   | —        | —          | 17    | 1           | 16         | 17    |
| TOKUSHIMA  | 2            | —   | —         | —     | 2    | —        | —          | 2     | —           | 2          | 2     |
| KAGAWA     | 1            | —   | —         | —     | 1    | —        | —          | 1     | 1           | —          | 1     |
| EHIME      | 8            | 2   | —         | —     | 10   | —        | —          | 10    | 1           | 9          | 10    |
| KOCHI      | —            | 2   | —         | —     | 2    | —        | —          | 2     | —           | 2          | 2     |
| FUKUOKA    | 50           | 56  | —         | 4     | 102  | —        | —          | 106   | 1           | 105        | 106   |
| SAGA       | 2            | 5   | —         | 1     | 6    | —        | —          | 7     | —           | 7          | 7     |
| NAGASAKI   | 47           | 42  | —         | 9     | 79   | 1        | 1          | 88    | 8           | 81         | 89    |
| KUMAMOTO   | 15           | 5   | —         | 3     | 7    | —        | 1          | 9     | 1           | 9          | 10    |
| OITA       | 12           | 14  | —         | 2     | 24   | —        | —          | 26    | —           | 26         | 26    |
| MIYAZAKI   | 2            | 2   | —         | —     | 4    | —        | —          | 4     | —           | 4          | 4     |
| KAGOSHIMA  | 10           | 6   | —         | —     | 16   | —        | 2          | 14    | 1           | 15         | 16    |
| TOTALS     | 828          | 793 | 23        | 248   | 1370 | 26       | 12         | 1632  | 62          | 1582       | 1644  |

Date: December 22, 1952. Translated and transposed by the authors.

\* Source: Mr. Hideo Aoki, LL. B., General Secretary, All-Japan Council of Social Welfare.

\*\* Paternity known only to be foreign.

infant-caring institutions and in 72 of the 423 child-caring institutions. Twenty-one Protestant child welfare institutions are caring for 186 of the 482 children in Table II. Of these 186 children, 138 are in the care of nine institutions being supported partially by the Christian Children's Fund, Incorporated, of Richmond, Virginia.<sup>6</sup> There are also several Roman Catholic orphanages whose inmates include children of mixed parentage.

The figure of approximately 3,000 such children now living in Japan with their mothers or relatives but abandoned by their fathers, was derived by combining the figures for Tokyo, Gifu and Wakayama from the Welfare Ministry's Survey with the results of a survey conducted recently by the National Council of Social Welfare (*Zenkoku Shakai Fukushi Kyogikai*). Although the latter survey lacks reports from Tokyo Metropolis and from Gifu and Wakayama Prefectures, the total number of such children said to be actually living at present in the remaining 43 prefectures is 1,644. The Welfare Ministry Survey's figures were 1,138 for Tokyo, 78 for Gifu, and 13 for Wakayama, thus yielding 2,873 for all of Japan, if it is assumed that there have been no deaths or emigrations among the children known to have been delivered in Tokyo, Gifu, and Wakayama.

The details presented in Table III (p. 54) are the results of the survey conducted by the Council of Social Welfare in the fall of 1952, which yielded the figure of 1,644. The Council circulated questionnaires through its prefectural branch councils to the 120,000 local, semiofficial Welfare Commissioners (*Minsei-in*) who function also as Child Welfare Commissioners throughout all communities in Japan. These voluntary officials, who are designated by prefectural and local authorities to assist in improving the social welfare of their respective communities, are chosen because of their recognized familiarity with the conditions of the people in their own neighborhoods. The 120,000 *Jido-in* throughout Japan co-operated in reporting to the prefectural branch councils of social welfare on the number of postwar children of mixed ancestry who are now living in their areas. As this article goes to press, reports are still to be received from Tokyo, Gifu and Wakayama.

In Table III, Column 4, 23 children are listed as "Sex not noted" because the *Jido-in* were not able to see these particular children, although it was known that the children actually exist. For the same reason some of the 26 children in Column 7 are listed as "Other," because their color could not be observed.

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6. Survey conducted by Japan office, Christian Children's Fund, Inc., April 30, 1952.

**Present Maintenance Arrangements for Those Children  
in Institutions**

The Japanese Government makes an outlay of approximately ¥27,000,000 annually on behalf of the 482 children in institutions. For each of the 127 children in infant-caring institutions, the monthly outlay is ¥6,583.20. For each of the 355 children in child-caring institutions, the monthly government grant is ¥3,888.90. Details of these government grants are given in Table V.

TABLE V  
AVERAGE DAILY PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO  
JAPANESE CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

| Items  | Infant-caring<br>Institutions | Child-caring<br>Institutions |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Food   | ¥55.51                        | ¥45.97                       |
| Personal expenses of child                         | 25.88                         | 16.65                        |
| Individual pro-rata share of<br>operating expenses | 138.05                        | 54.12                        |
| Educational expenses                               |                               | 5.85                         |
| School lunch expense                               |                               | 2.88                         |
| Medical expenses                                   | On request                    | 4.16                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                       | <b>¥219.44</b>                | <b>¥129.63</b>               |

Date: December, 1952. Source: Japanese Welfare Ministry.

Of the 1,644 children listed in the Council of Social Welfare survey, 62 are reported to be receiving public assistance. On the basis of figures provided by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare (December, 1952), it may be calculated roughly that the yearly expense to the Japanese Government in assistance for these 62 needy children and their destitute mothers is about ¥2,000,000. When combined with the ¥27,000,000 expense of caring for the 482 children in child welfare institutions, the total burden of the Japanese Government is seen to amount to about \$80,000 yearly.

### Conclusion

Although a few of the fathers of these children may eventually return to Japan to legitimate their offspring, it appears as though the majority of the approximately 4,000 fatherless children of mixed ancestry will have no choice but to integrate themselves as well as possible into Japanese society. In the eyes of the Japanese Government, these children are Japanese citizens. As such, the Education Ministry ruled on November 27, 1952, that these children would be accepted as ordinary school students when they become eligible for school attendance.

Now that the problem is seen to be much smaller in magnitude than was originally thought, perhaps the present generosity of people in the United States and of many servicemen in Japan can be augmented to form a fair share of the cost of providing for this group of fatherless children.

God will bless these efforts with success if we remember always the supreme importance of each little child in the eyes of God, whose Son "took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them."

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